

RECORDER.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1828.

No. 438.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, May 14.	Fayetteville, April 16.	Newbern, March 29.	Petersburg, May 9.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 120 125	cts. 125 160	cts. 150 175	cts. 125 200
Apple, - - - - -	35 36	35 40	40 50	35 100
Peach, - - - - -	45 50	45 50	75 80	75 100
Baron, - - - - -	lb. 7 10	6 8	6 7	7 8
Breswax, - - - - -	25 26	22 23	28	25
Butter, - - - - -	15 20	15 20	12 18	12 25
Coffee, - - - - -	14 15	14 17	18	15 18
Corn, - - - - -	bush. 50	40	35 40	35
Cotton, - - - - -	lb. 8	8 9	8 9	8 10
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	16	15	14
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. 525 550	400 450	650	500 700
Flour, - - - - -	bbl. 25 28	25 28	35 40	35 40
Feathers, - - - - -	lb. 100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Gin, Holland, - - - -	gall. 37 40	43 45	45 50	35
Country, - - - - -	ton 11000	1200		
Iron, - - - - -	lb. 9 10	7 7 1/2	7 8	7 8
Lard, - - - - -	cask 150 175	200 250	150 200	
Lime, - - - - -	gall. 30 35	31 33	29 32	35 40
Nails, Cut, assorted, -	keg 25 30	25 30	25 30	25 30
Oats, - - - - -	bush. 500 800	500 800	500 800	500 800
Powder, Amer. - - - -	gall. 100 112	125 150	90 100	125 150
Rum, Jamaica, - - - -	80 90	70 80	85 90	75 100
West India, - - - - -	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
New England, - - - -	275 310	350 400	300 325	400 450
Rice, - - - - -	1000	850 1100	900 1000	900 1300
Shot, - - - - -	75	65	75	
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	40 45	75	60	140 150
Turk's Island, - - - -	800 1000	19 22	18 23	18 25
Sugar, Brown, - - - -	lb. 150 175	120		100 121
Loaf, - - - - -	400 425	250 275		250 700
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder, -	32 35	250 400	300 375	250 500
Hyson, - - - - -		125 150	125 160	
Young Hyson, - - - -		160 225	200 250	
Tobacco, - - - - -		200 380		
Tallow, - - - - -		75 125		
Wheat, - - - - -				
Whiskey, - - - - -				
Wine, Madeira, - - - -				
Teneriffe, - - - - -				
Sherry, - - - - -				
Port, - - - - -				
Malaga, - - - - -				

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO. XV.

The fourth question to be answered was, where ought a Railroad to be made? In replying to this, two objects of the first importance are to be specially consulted. The first is to secure union; the second, that every inch of it as soon as finished shall be immediately useful and that its utility may grow with the extension of the work, till the whole people shall enjoy its benefits: till all shall be released from the restrictions which now act as a perpetual embargo upon most of the productions of the country, and as an oppressive tax upon the few articles that bear transportation.

It has been shown that we are unprepared to engage in more than a single work. On one object, and on one alone should the efforts of the state be concentrated. This is essential to a cordial and persevering union. The moment a second is proposed and admitted, there is no end to the jealousies, the claims, and the distracted counsels that will rush upon us like a flood; and drown at once our strength and our prospects. This unity of plan is essential to the possibility of success. If our resources be divided, that moment they are incompetent.

Admit then that it must be single, where ought it to be? The answer obviously is, that it should be central. If it is to be done by a union of all the people, that cannot be a correct policy, which is vitally at variance with the plainest principle by which union is to be effected. Would we hope for concord, not a feature of the measure that is to unite us, should be marked with partiality. It is a deformity which will grow more hideous and offensive, the more it is developed. Every set of a free people, to be wise, efficient and happy, must emanate from a spirit of compromise, and in this spirit should it be sustained and conducted. Disagreements may occur and must be expected. If we would make them weak and powerless, it must be demonstrable that their plans are iniquitous, and their complaints unreasonable. If the unreasonable and iniquity be chargeable on us, in a conflict of counsels they will be heaped upon us, and we shall strive in vain to prevent them from sinking us to the bottom. If an undertaking may fit for want of union, when it originates in equitable and disinterested principles, or we rationally hope for success when its local prejudices and partial interests are written in conspicuous characters upon its front? If living in a part of the state, at a distance from a central line, it be an object dear to any of us, to obtain the privileges of internal improvement, by having thrown open to us an unobstructed market, let us assured that the method of arriving speedily at the accomplishment of our wishes, is first to unite in a central point. Any place which has heretofore flourished as a seat of commerce, manufactures, or any species of business, will never be injured by a Railway through the middle of the state. If it prove the means of prosperity to the people, as it certainly will, that prosperity will be every where felt. The consequence will be that our people will cease to go in quest of settlements to the west. It will become a privilege to live in North Carolina, instead of looking to the fertility of western lands, and to the opportunities of market which western people enjoy. Let a Railway be constructed, and the current of emigration will be arrested, and an influx of inhabitants will instantly commence. The muscles, sinews, arteries, and veins of this skeleton will fill up. It will assume a bright and lustrous complexion, the sure tokens of internal energy and health. Our wild and fruitless forests will fall before the axe of an increasing and reconstituted population. Our lands will be occupied by vigorous, because a rewarded industry. Their value will be augmented. They will be fertilized under a better culture. Their owners will be cheered and observed when they are now assured that they can send away every thing at a expense which is as nothing, into the market of the world. The productions of the soil and of the mine will be inconceivably multiplied. Capital will become abundant in the hands of multitudes instead of being limited to a few sparsely scattered through the state. Manufactures will be established. Enterprising invention will be stimulated into life and activity. In less than ten years to shall have realized the

growth of sixty. Such a prosperity possesses the quality of being diffusible through the whole community. It is like oil spreading upon the water till it reaches the shores of the lake. It resembles the food that disperses strength to the utmost extremities. To the people of Fayetteville, of Salisbury, and many of our southern counties, a Railway between those places is of the highest importance. It is not because of any real difficulty in making it, that it is not to be effected. Let them upon frank and disinterested principles coalesce with all the counties and all the people in the prosecution of a commercial thoroughfare through the middle of the state, and it will be a pledge to themselves of a speedy prosperity as yet unexampled and unconceived. Could we only have disclosed to us, by the first successes and the first fruits of such a work, the facility of its operations, and the lightness of the expense to every one personally, the difficulties now so staggering to us would be at an end. This discovery once made, as it would be by the experience of a single year, so important a Railway as that between Salisbury and Fayetteville would soon follow. It would be the certain result of private enterprise in two years, or at the utmost three, and with immense profit to the owners, though not a single cent were solicited or granted from the state. The distance of these places, as shortened by a Railway, is probably a hundred and ten miles, and half of this is along an elevated level, ascending out the waters of the Pedee on the one side, and of Cape Fear on the other.

An impression of such consequences appears to have been made already upon the minds of some, and it has been strangely used as an objection, even against the first employment of engineers, as though the evidences of advantage were likely to be so striking, that those who are unfriendly to internal improvement in this or any other way, were afraid to trust the people to themselves, when the advantages should be clearly and fully displayed before their eyes. If a survey and estimate once be made, say they, we shall be so intent upon Railroads that there will be no end to them. What is this but to acknowledge, that even in their own apprehension the benefits will be so manifest, that the people will see their highest interests in such an undertaking.

A man from palpable appearances upon his land, has reason to think that it contains large quantities of gold. Does he say to himself, I will shut my eyes to this? If a neighbour who is of the same opinion recommends a trial, does he reply, No! by no means? I am resolved not to do it. Do not persuade me. I am uneasy about it already; and sometimes I cannot sleep; for somehow the impression is upon me that there is a great deal of gold all over my grounds. But if I once begin, and it really prove true, there will be no end to my digging.

Let it be our first object to secure a spirit of coalition for the true interest of our state. Let us seek after it upon sure and rational principles. Let us found it upon the basis of experience. Let us look for it in an ingenuous and liberal admission of the plan whatever it may be, which comprehends the good of the whole, and in which discontent searches in vain for a proof of partial operation or selfish motives. Let no sensitive and early spirit of resistance spring up, hunting after obstacles, and heaping them up against any measure which promises to combine the interest of the state and the common suffrage. Let every morbid and sullen jealousy be expelled from our bosoms. Let it be replaced by enlightened counsels and a generous co-operation. When we look back at the past, must it not appear that we have stood aloof from one another, and kept at the distance where repulsion prevails. So long as this continues, North Carolina can never become a body of strength, compactness, and efficiency. What remains but to change this distance, and with a noble and generous purpose penetrate through these repulsive limits, till we shall feel the attractive charm of approximation and mutual confidence.

We have seen the importance of excluding the elements of division from our counsels, and of securing conciliation and harmony by adopting a single work with a central locality. But now it may be asked, are the circumstances such as to admit of this? Happily this can be answered unreservedly in the af-

firmative. The maritime town of Beaufort is centrally situated upon our coast. For healthiness none is superior to it. It is close upon the ocean, and yet is safe from its storms. Here is an excellent and spacious harbor, with an inlet directly accessible from sea for ships of three hundred tons. With all its circumstances it challenges comparison with any port on the whole American coast south of the Chesapeake. For detailed evidences of this, we refer to the fifth and eleventh numbers of this series, and to the printed reports on internal improvement. Newbern is another maritime town, centrally situated, forty miles above Beaufort by land and thirty six by water, and thus on a line passing up through the middle of the state. From an act of our last legislature, new and enlarged prospects are opening through Newbern. If a passage to sea through Ocracoke, can be deepened to ten or twelve feet, through the sound, the importance of Newbern as a mart of trade to our upper country must be incalculably augmented. But let us remember that the expediency of directing a Railway to Newbern, is wholly independent on the success or failure of this meritorious and honorable enterprise. By the Harlow canal a communication is already realized between Beaufort and Newbern, and all that is necessary is to expand this canal, through its length of two or three miles, and lay it open to steamboats, if not larger vessels. Again, Raleigh, our metropolis, is centrally situated. This may be properly called the first landing place among the hills, after traversing the level space of a hundred miles from Newbern to our upper country. This whole line, as did the previous one between Beaufort and Newbern, passes centrally through that part of the state. A Railroad can be constructed here for less than two thousand seven hundred dollars a mile, according to an estimate already made, or certainly at not more than three thousand. By a contribution of 40 cents from every one who pays a personal tax, forty miles can be completed yearly, until in two years and a half this distance is finished. Lastly, by setting out from Raleigh and continuing in a line directly west, or as nearly as may be by a practical survey, it pursues a course through the heart of the state, till it reaches the western extremity, its distance from Virginia and South Carolina being generally not more than fifty miles, while two thirds of the state, to the west of the capital, are within thirty-four miles of it, and one third within seventeen.

It now appears that a work uniting the state in its execution, can scarcely take any other course than the one designated. Its locality is determined by a reference to every thing which is naturally comprehended.

One more circumstance needs our attention before we leave this part of our subject. At a former period, when engaged in the improvement of our rivers, and in opening canals, we ultimately incurred disaster and loss, not only by dividing our strength among a multitude of works, but by commencing our operations in the interior parts of the state, and in some instances in the very neighbourhood of the mountains. The consequence was, that as soon as the funds were exhausted, which were allotted to these distant and scattered portions of our public works, they were devoid of all value for want of connection with one another, and with any commercial mart. They stood as dispersed and mouldering monuments of our divided counsels, our excessive undertakings, and our indiscretion in commencing operations where they must necessarily be useless, until the whole system should be completed. From past errors let us learn future wisdom. By beginning at a seaport, as soon as any part is finished it is useful. It instantly presents an experiment, to determine the practicability and the efficacy of the undertaking. A length of thirty-five or forty miles, which may be completed in one year, will give a value before unknown to every thing through the whole of that distance. But its influence will not be limited to that extent. It will be felt in a greater or less degree much further into the country. The insight it will give us into the manner of the work, its facilities, its difficulties, and its expense in practice, will impart precision to our operations, and inspire us with confidence. Do you ask, What if it should fail? This is impossible. Let us remember that it is let out to be constructed in portions by

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the stable of the subscriber, who lives in the north west corner of Granville county, on the 12th inst. A Grey Horse.

about before, branded with the letter "T" on the left hip, and had on a bell and yoke. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

John Sandford.

April 22. 49-3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlery Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had anywhere. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13-1f

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last, a negro girl named Mariah, eighteen years of age, short built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. A reasonable reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Handy Wood.

Haw River, near Murphree's mill, May 13. 30-3wp

BLANKS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for articles purchased at the sale of Enoch Thompson, on the 8th day of Sept. 1826, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as a delay until after next county court will make it necessary to put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Pickett, Agent
for Enoch Thompson.

May 6. 49-3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING,

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Suits, Frocks and Close Coats, Pantaloones, Vests, &c. also

Leghorns, Saltin & Silk BONNETS, trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY for sale at his usual low prices. Additional supplies short expected.

April 1. 24-3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN.

Will stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season. Fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. This sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Groom.

February 5. 16-

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Galloway now lives and ending on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy humpay.

February 12. 27-1f

contract, upon conditions that ensure the result in the hands of every contractor and his securities. It is as certain in its result as the opening of a common road, or the performance of any other work for which security is given. If there be room for any question, it is not whether the work will be done, but whether when finished, it will be valuable for almost annihilating expense upon transportation. To the latter of these inquiries it is presumed that the public will ask no guaranty. If the work be done, they will be security for themselves, in regard to its utility.

Before a blow is struck, the whole line is surveyed by qualified engineers, who at the same time estimate the cost of every mile by an inspection of the ground, and set it down to be reported to the legislature. The locality being marked out, the legislative body appoints one or more agents for the state. Notice is published in the newspapers that on a selected day, portions of the work will be let out to contractors. Attendance is given. Substantial men undertake as much as they wish upon the conditions prescribed, with ample security, and if these conditions be not fulfilled, the loss is upon themselves, and the state is secure. In this manner it is evident that there is no limit to the quantity of Road which may be completed in a year, if the funds be provided. And assurance is at the same time given of perfection both in the materials and workmanship by the supervision of the agency, to whom upon proper terms the contractor is responsible.

It is manifest then that engaging in such a work, the state can proceed upon safe principles. It may continue as long as it shall think proper, and desist at pleasure. All that is finished must be the best in its kind. From its position, and its connection with a seaport town, it must be instantly applicable to use, and its utility must be extended in exact proportion to the extension of the work. By a small toll or mileage upon the part completed, aid may be given to that still to be added, until arriving among the hills, though it grows more expensive, it will probably be accelerated rather than retarded; and the rapidity of its progress will increase till its final consummation. C.

POLITICAL.

To the Freeman of the Tenth Congressional District, in North Carolina.

Washington City, May 6, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: BEING a citizen of the State of North Carolina, and being informed of at least some of the most interesting subjects, which have claimed the attention of the present session of congress, I regret from the circumstance of a very small proportion of the almost innumerable subjects presented for the consideration of congress, having been definitely acted upon, I have it not in my power to give you more satisfaction. Although many important subjects are partly matured, and will remain until next session, when they can be finally acted upon, without the consumption of much time, I cannot now anticipate their final disposition with that certainty which would enable me to speak definitively on the subjects; therefore any explanation I might attempt of those measures in their insipient stages would more likely lead to error than useful knowledge. The Tariff Bill, as it always does, has this session received that ample time and full discussion which the importance of the subject entitles it to, and has finally passed the house of representatives, though in a shape that nobody seemed to be pleased with; the southern members as heretofore were generally opposed to it, both on the ground of principle and expediency, and those friendly to the system complained that the bill as it left our house does not sufficiently protect the manufacturers; but as it is better in some respects than the existing law, a majority of them sustained it: the friends of the bill seemed to have great difficulty in agreeing amongst themselves on its details, consequently although its features as it came from the committee on manufactures have, in its protracted passage through the house, been somewhat improved, yet some of the real friends of the tariff system denounced its deformity in its best dress, and on its final passage voted against it; so that although there is a considerable number of the representatives in favour of the principle of the bill, it passed by a very lean majority. It has, however, undergone some amendments since it has been in the senate, which makes it much more desirable with its friends. As it now stands, it proposes a considerable increase of duty on fine cottons, wool and woollens, and what seemed to be less called for, and will more exclusively affect those of all classes, situated as we are in North Carolina, is the proposed increase duty on bar iron, steel, and molasses, particularly the latter; it is not only a tax on the consumer of it; but it is believed it will seriously affect our trade with the West India Islands where it is manufactured, and where a great proportion of our produce is received in barter for molasses. However, the effects of the bill, should it finally pass both houses, remains to be tested by experience; I am inclined to believe one of its great effects will be to force the southern states into the ad-

option of the home system. The senate have passed a bill for the relief of a certain description of officers and soldiers in the revolutionary war, which together with all the proposed appropriations for internal improvements reported this session, will, if finally adopted, make a heavy draw upon the public treasury.

It is a subject of regret that the great political excitement on the approaching presidential election, which has for some time been agitating the whole union, should have extended itself into our legislative halls. It must be acknowledged that it was too apparently mingled with many of the various subjects which have been presented to the consideration of the present session of congress, and no doubt in many instances had a great tendency to protract debate, if not to preclude dispassionate and judicious decisions.

I am happy, however, to congratulate you on both the peaceful relations of our country with other powers, and the flourishing condition of our public treasury. At no time since I have had the honour of being your representative, have I had it in my power to present to your view so favorable a statement of the fiscal concerns of the general government, or equal assurances of the speedy extinguishment of the whole of the public debt. I confess it far exceeds the most anxious hope I entertained for the prosperity of the nation, within a few years being unembarrassed by a public debt, provided our peaceful condition with other countries, which I hope will be prudently cherished by all, should as we have every reason to believe it will remain uninterrupted, and we do not imprudently extend the system of internal improvements, or other expensive measures; this happy era which I confidently believe will shortly arrive, will be one which I, until the last twelve months, never expected to see. If then in the present depressed condition of our commerce both at home and abroad, attributable to causes not within our control, the affairs of the nation at so difficult a crisis are so advantageously managed by those at the helm of government, to produce such happy results as the rapid extinguishment of a great national debt, which has been long hanging over us, and at the same time not only continuingly improving our navy, which is so justly the boast and pride of the nation, as one of its strong arms of safety against an invading foe, but all of our other valuable institutions, besides appropriating millions for internal improvements and other purposes, and all too without taxing the people one cent, we are made to acknowledge ours to be a well regulated government, and that the numerous charges against the present chief magistrate and his cabinet, which are so industriously trumpeted forth throughout the union, for political effect on the next presidential election, are unfounded.

On this subject I should have avoided saying a single word on the present occasion, if I had not very recently been called upon by letters from some of my constituents, for whom I take this occasion to say I entertain the most profound respect, and however different our opinions may be on this or any other subject, no inducement shall be sufficient to withhold an open avowal of my preference, as well as the reasons for that preference, when so respectfully solicited. I will then with all due deference for the opinions of those who do not agree with me on this subject, briefly state some of the prominent reasons which, in the absence of all others that might be urged, are conclusive and sufficient in my opinion to induce me to prefer Mr. Adams to General Jackson.

In the first place Mr. Adams has been constitutionally elected, and agreeably to a well established usage, the example of which was set by Gen. Washington, and in but a single instance has it been departed from by the people, since the formation of the government; he had a right, provided he discharged his official duties with prudence, integrity, ability, and honour to himself and the nation, to expect at the hands of the people an extension of his services for another term, and the people have a reciprocal claim on his services in that station to that period; and believing as I do that he has as ably as any of his predecessors discharged his official duties, with that fidelity and integrity which the people from his known abilities had a right to expect, therefore his re-election would be nothing more than a fulfilment of an implied understanding of all parties. A subversion of this principle would be sanctioning very far the already too predominant disposition to keep the people in a continual turmoil and confusion on the subject of the presidential election, not only to the great prejudice of the peaceful harmony which generally exists in all our neighbourhoods and districts, until jealousy is excited by the insinuations of artful aspirants, who most usually in disguise assume the character of the people's friend and advocate, and succeed by first persuading them their delegated power is abused, and their sovereign rights trampled upon, but would also materially retard, if not totally prevent the perfection of many important measures, by the uncertainty

of any settled policy of the general government.

2dly. I believe Mr. Adams possesses at least equal integrity and far greater abilities than his competitor, to discharge the duties of that high and responsible station; and as to their policy, particularly as regards the internal improvement and tariff questions, (out of which arises the whole of my objections to the present administration,) I believe they would be actuated and governed by the same principles, and that this policy, which was fully recognised under Mr. Monroe's administration, is not expected to be changed by either the election of one or the re-election of the other. It seems to be not only recognised and adopted by those in power, but those who are endeavoring to obtain power, and also by a majority of the people; consequently nothing short of a full and unsuccessful experiment will effect a change.

Although during the last session of congress, I was induced to believe from my understanding of the expressions of those with whom I conversed, who I supposed spoke from authority on the subject, that General Jackson if elected would be inclined to pursue a course more congenial with the feelings of the south; of this no doubt, it will be recollected, I had sometimes occasion to speak when conversation turned upon the politics of that individual, and added that it was the only inducement for the southern states to decide in his favor. It will also be recollected, that was the ground on which I placed the subject in my circular letter at the close of last session, and without pretending to speak positively of the sentiments of General Jackson, I observed in that letter, it would necessarily be a subject of enquiry for each individual, and if we come to just conclusions that the policy of which we so much complained would by his election be changed to suit our views, we would be justified in uniting to effect that change: I for one have made the inquiry, and am thoroughly convinced that no such consequences are to result from the experiment. On the contrary his friends in different sections of the union, where those measures are popular, are supporting him as the exclusive efficient advocate of those identical principles which we so much deprecate, and deny that Mr. Adams is in favour of the tariff, from the circumstance of his silence on the subject in his last annual message. I am, however, fully persuaded the same policy as relates to those two great national measures, pursued under Mr. Monroe's administration, and which has been followed up thus far by Mr. Adams, will still be pursued for the next term, be the successful candidate whomsoever he may. The candidates then before us stand upon equal ground in my estimation, so far as regards measures, and we are left to decide between them regardless of policy, which necessarily leads us to take into consideration their abilities to discharge the duties of the office with honour and advantage to the nation; for myself, with due deference to the opinion of others, and without the slightest intention of expressing any disparagement for General Jackson, or the remotest idea of dictating to any one, my duty compels me unhesitatingly to decide in favor of Mr. Adams. But certainly I am not disposed to question the judgment for impugning the motives of those who differ with me in opinion; all I ask is the peaceful right in common with my fellow citizens, of voting individually for the man who I think is eminently justified for the station. Cogent reasons are urged by some against the re-election of Mr. Adams, which, if true, I will admit would be sufficient cause for his removal from the high station he now fills; but from the best examination I have been able to give those charges, they appear to me utterly destitute of truth or foundation.

The first charge, and one which perhaps for a while was urged with as much success as any other, was that of "intrigue, bargain and management," which no doubt has become familiar to the hearing of many of you; its, however, I believe has nearly subsided, there are very few who have yet the hardihood to assert it, all seem to be convinced of the great injustice attempted to be done to both Messrs. Adams and Clay, by this invidious charge. The only witness (Mr. Buchanan) relied on to convict the accused, he declared on the floor of congress had publicly, in my hearing, that he knew nothing of it. I therefore deem it quite unnecessary to introduce any argument to prove the disingenuousness of this charge, for as was very correctly observed by a distinguished member on the floor of congress, "if any one repeats it, believing its truth, he is not too reasoned with upon evidence; if the roofs before the world do not convince him of the innocence of the parties accused, then would he not be convinced, though one were to arise from the dead." 2dly. He is charged with exercising power which did not constitutionally belong to him in sending commissioners to Panama, and, contemning the idea of representatives in congress being "palmed by the will of their constituents," the fallacy of the latter part of the charge is so effectually exposed, and so presumptuously explained in the North Carolina address, that it needs no comment of mine. In reply to the first part, permit me to pronounce it untrue. I assert that he did not attempt to commission any one to that office, without the advice and consent of the senate, though the example had been set him by several, if not all his predecessors, even by Gen. Washington himself, in sending Paul Jones to one of the Barbary powers, who actually negotiated and concluded a treaty without his appointment being confirmed by the senate, which is only a single instance among a multitude of similar cases that might be given. Mr. Adams in his message on the subject, informed the senate of the invitation he had received on the part of this government, to send representatives to the congress of Panama, and recommended the acceptance of the invitation; but although he entertained the opinion that the power of commissioning representatives to that congress might have been in the recess of the congress of the United States, legitimately exercised by him, he did not attempt to do so, but in the usual mode fairly presented the subject, and the nomination, before the senate for their consideration and concurrence, which was agreed to; the house of representatives then made the appropriation necessary to defray the expense of the mission. I could not then see the benefits which were believed would result from the appropriation; nor did it meet my approbation, but I am not prepared to say it was wrong; I am convinced if a different course had been pursued by the president, and the majority then in congress, much would have been said, of the cold and nigardly policy towards those new South American Republics.

It is also said, that through the mismanagement of the executive, we have entirely lost the West India trade; this too is greatly exaggerated. It would require more space than can be allowed to this subject, within the prescribed limits of this circular, to give a view of our negotiations with Great Britain on the subject of this trade, by which it may be clearly shown, that neither the president, nor any other co-ordinate branch of this government, is to blame for any loss (if any there be) we have sustained, by being excluded from a direct trade to the British West India Islands. A moment's reflection on the single fact, that this trade would always be subject to the whim and caprice of Great Britain, as far as relates, exclusively, to her own colonies, it regulated by legislation, ought, in my opinion, to be conclusive in determining this government not to attempt to regulate it otherwise than by treaty. To expose the palpable misrepresentations, calculated to produce a belief that our trade with the West Indies, has, within the last two years, entirely been lost, it is only necessary to subjoin the following official statement, which will give a comparative view of it for the last three years.

The whole amount of our exports to all of the West India Islands, in 1825, is \$12,400,964; in 1826 \$14,787,701; in 1827, \$13,450,256. The secretary of the treasury, in his report to the present session of congress says, "our exports for the first six months of the last year, to the whole of the West India Islands, exceed their average amount for the same period during the three years preceding." It will be recollected that not more than one fifth of the West India Islands belong to Great Britain, and that we have free and reciprocal trade with those Islands belonging to other powers, with whom Great Britain has free intercourse, and in that way we still supply the British colonies without material diminution of price, to nearly the same extent as heretofore; when we take into the calculation the increase of our tonnage, employed by the exclusion of British vessels from the West India Islands to our ports, this trade about which there has been so much said, will be found perhaps as profitable as at any former period; if indeed it should not be destroyed by the increased duty on molasses, as proposed by the tariff bill now before the senate.

Again, it is most vehemently urged that the present, compared with the preceding administration, is exceedingly extravagant, that the waste of public money knows no bounds; this like all other assertions unsupported by truth, must yield when brought to the test. From official documents it appears, the amount of appropriations for foreign intercourse during the three last years of Mr. Monroe's administration, was \$477,000, for the three years of Mr. Adams' administration \$457,500, including the Panama mission; a difference in this branch of expenditure in favour of the present administration of \$19,500. Another great abuse is said to exist in a misapplication of the contingent fund; but on examination of those documents we find that the average amount of this fund annually expended under Mr. Monroe's administration was \$36,164.39, while the average amount under Mr. Adams' administration is only \$27,437.85. Another important saving is found under the present administration, in the expense of our foreign intercourse, including salaries paid to foreign ministers and agents; the appropriations for this branch of the govern-

ment for the years 1823-4, and 5, amounted to \$743,955.17, for 1826-7, \$548,500.00; a difference in favor of Mr. Adams' administration of \$195,455.17. The whole amount of estimates of appropriations submitted by the secretary of the treasury in his reports, during Mr. Monroe's administration, from 1818 to 1825, both inclusive, (eight years) amounted to \$33,778,360.25, making an annual average of \$4,222,295.03. Under Mr. Adams' administration from 1826 to 1828 both inclusive (three years) the same estimates amount to \$28,411,500.00, an annual average of \$9,470,500.00, less annually under Mr. Adams' administration than Mr. Monroe's by \$1,001,795.03.

It appears from the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury, that within the last three years, there has been applied to the extinguishment of the principal and interest of the public debt, \$28,160,656.13, out of the means of the treasury without any assistance whatever from loans, a much larger sum than was thus applied out of the same means within the three preceding years, under Mr. Monroe's administration. The real amount of the remainder of the public debt is stated at a fraction above sixty millions; five millions of which the commissioners of the sinking fund have determined on paying within a few months, leaving a balance of about fifty five millions. The whole of which sum and interest, can be paid in 1835, when the last portion of it becomes redeemable, (except the small amount of 3 per cent.) by the average annual appropriation of \$8,604,753.94, a sum far short of what we may reasonably suppose the means of the treasury, and will be at the expiration of that time, we may not only expect a total extinguishment of our public debt, but a handsome sum in the treasury, to be disposed of as the wisdom of the nation may direct.

I have thus made the foregoing statements I believe correctly upon unquestionable authority, which I think will show conclusively that the general government is well administered. Then let us not suffer demagogues to deceive us. If we permit them to persuade us we shall better our condition by merely exchanging the president of the U. S. for another less qualified, and thereby remove our individual pecuniary embarrassments, in which too many of us are involved, and to which distress, in my opinion, our banking institutions have contributed much, while our wholesome laws wisely administered, aided by our valuable institutions, judiciously fostered, have sustained us from utter ruin; we shall be led into a sad error; and were I to endeavour to inculcate such delusive ideas in violation of the honest convictions of my mind, I should be guilty of not only acting unworthily of my station, but insidiously detracting from the high merit of the present chief magistrate of this republic. I however confidently hope that a respectful regard for differences of opinion amongst us will be observed, and in coming to different conclusions, on the subject of the presidential election, as we may readily suppose we shall, that charity for each others opinions, will forbid the motives of any one being impugned.

With all due regard, I am very respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen, JOHN LONG, Jr.

P. S. Since writing the above, the tariff bill has passed the senate; and the bill from the senate for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, has passed in the house of representatives. The operation of the last bill is confined to those officers who were entitled to the half pay under the resolutions of congress of 1780, and to those privates who were entitled to a bounty of eighty dollars.

The house of representatives have ordered the bill to abolish the office of major general, in the military peace establishment, to be engrossed and read a third time. The question, therefore, will be settled in a few days, whether any successor to Gen. Brown shall be appointed, or whether the office itself shall be abolished.

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CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, May 17.

The bill for amending the act concerning the sinking fund, passed in the year 1817, was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table. Many private bills were passed. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business. Mr. Harrison gave notice that he would, on Monday, call up the bill for abolishing the office of major general, and the bill for abolishing brevet rank.

The House of Representatives was exclusively occupied on private bills. Monday, May 19.

The Senate was wholly occupied with private bills, till after twelve o'clock, when they went into the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the bill from the senate making an appropriation for a breakwater in

Delaware Bay was acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. A bill granting land to the state of Ohio to make the Miami canal, from Dayton to Lake Erie, was also acted on, and ordered to a third reading on Wednesday. A bill granting to the state of Ohio 50,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of canals, and the bill to allow the importation of iron and machinery for rail roads free of duty, were both acted on in committee of the whole. The first was rejected by a vote of 75 to 73; and the last was not taken up when a motion of adjournment prevailed.

Tuesday, May 20.

In the Senate, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was taken up and discussed the whole day. A motion by Mr. Cobb to amend the bill by providing that individual and corporate stockholders shall pay the whole instead of one half of the assessments on their shares, before the government shall pay its assessment, is now pending.

The House of Representatives reconsidered the vote by which they rejected, yesterday, the bill granting lands to the state of Ohio to aid in making canals, and again rejected the bill by a vote of 87 to 86. The bill making an appropriation for a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, and the bill granting lands to aid the state of Ohio in making the Miami canal, were both passed. The house then, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, acted upon the appropriation bills for the military and naval service, pensioners, and fortifications, for the first quarter of the year 1829, and the bill from the senate making an additional appropriation for the navy for 1828; and also upon the bills making appropriations for the library, for holding a treaty with the Chickasaws, and a bill to alter the duties on wines. The bill to abolish the agency on the coast of Africa, was also acted on; but an amendment moved by Mr. Mercer, granting an appropriation for the present year, for its continuance, prevailed. Before the house could act on these bills a motion of adjournment prevailed.

Wednesday, May 21.

In the Senate, the bill to amend and explain the act confirming the acts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was read a third time and passed. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, was as amended on motion of Mr. Font, ordered to a third reading by a vote of 29 to 17.

The House of Representatives acted on a number of public bills in committee of the whole on the state of the union; and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading several which passed yesterday. Among the bills ordered to a third reading, are the various appropriation bills for the first quarter of 1829; the bill to authorize the postmaster general to erect an additional building, and to employ five additional clerks, and the bill to enable the president to send delegations of the Choctaws to select lands west of the Mississippi. Three bills on the subject of the improvement of post roads were laid on the table, after passing through committee of the whole.

Thursday, May 22.

In the Senate, the bill authorizing the subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was read a third time and passed. Some bills were received from the other house, which were read and referred. About three hours were spent in the consideration of executive business.

The House of Representatives were occupied in the passage of the various bills which were acted on in committee yesterday. No new business was taken up. Mr. Hamilton, from the select committee on retrenchment, reported a resolution on the subject of the printing of the house, which will be called up to-morrow.

Friday, May 23.

In the Senate, the bill to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the district of Columbia and for other purposes, was passed. The bill for abolishing the office of major general was considered, and amended by a provision for the abolition of brevet rank in the army. The bill as amended was rejected by a vote of 20 to 20, the vice president not being present. At four o'clock the senate took a recess till six. At six, the president pro tempore took the chair, and a quorum not appearing, the senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie gave notice that he

should to-morrow ask the house to take up the report of the select committee on the subject of the recent assault. Mr. Gorham, as one of the minority of that committee, offered a proposition, which he intended to move as an amendment to the resolutions appended to the report of the select committee. This substitute resolves that the sergeant at arms take Russell Jarvis into custody, and bring him to the bar of the house, to receive a reprimand, and that then he be discharged; and farther, that the speaker withhold from him the privilege of admission to the floor, usually allowed to editors. Some objections were made to the receiving and printing the proposition, but it was finally carried in the affirmative. The house concurred in the amendment made by the senate in the bill to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the district. Various other senate bills were acted on, and the house adjourned about half past five o'clock, after rejecting several propositions to take a recess.

Saturday, May 24.

In the Senate, many private and local bills were passed; and some time was spent in the consideration of executive business. In the evening session, a motion to take up the bill for placing certain officers and soldiers on the pension list was rejected. Some private bills were discussed and disposed of. After eleven o'clock, the orders were laid on the table, and the senate went into executive business. At twelve, the senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives acted on many of the senate bills, and closed their legislative business for the session soon after midnight. A vote of thanks to the speaker was moved by Mr. S. Wright, which led to a few remarks on the unusual character of the course; but the discussion was arrested by the demand for the previous question, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 111 to 23. A number of members declined voting. The discussion of the reports of the two select committees, on retrenchment and on the assault, was postponed, as well as all further proceedings on the subject of those reports.

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, June 4.

The following gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates to represent this county in the next legislature:

In the Senate—Dr. William Montgomery.
In the Commons—John Boon, John Stockard, Thomas Taylor, and Hugh D. Waddell.
For the town—Frederick Nash and Richard S. Clinton.

It is announced in the Richmond Family Visitor, that the Rev. John Witherspoon, of this place, has been unanimously elected to the pastoral office by the Presbyterian Church in the vicinity of Hampden Sydney College. We have understood that a liberal salary is attached to this appointment, but have not learnt whether it is the intention of Mr. Witherspoon to accept of it.

The following appointments have been made by the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

William H. Harrison, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Columbia.

Peter B. Porter, of New-York, to be secretary of war.

Cotton.—The Fayetteville Journal of the 28th ult. says, "We are pleased to notice the advance in the price of cotton, which has been progressive for the last fortnight. It readily commands 10 dolls. and 5 cents to-day."

State Bank.—By an advertisement of the president of the State Bank, published in the Raleigh Register, it would appear that no dividend will be declared on the profits of that institution for the last six months.

The packet ship Henry, at New-York, brings advices from Havre to the 19th and Paris papers to the 18th ult. These papers contain accounts from Odessa, that Russia had declared the war against Turkey; and in that of the 18th there is an article, dated Bucharest, 26th March, which states that a report prevailed there that a division of Russian troops has crossed the Danube, near Real, and taken possession of several Turkish vessels—among which was one loaded with provisions for the fortresses on the Danube, and afterwards re-crossed the river.

From the Carolina Observer.

Episcopal Convention.—A friend has favored us with the following notice of this interesting assembly of

the Protestant Episcopal Church in this state:

The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which commenced its session in St. John's Church on Thursday last, adjourned sine die on Monday at 2 o'clock, P. M. There were present the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the diocese, and seven other ministers, four being absent. Ten churches were represented by eighteen lay delegates.

During the sitting of this convention, much business that was highly interesting to the friends of the church appeared by several reports and documents which came before them. And it is evident, that though the present pecuniary pressure is, in some measure, extending its effects to the injury of the cause of God, yet the promise is still fulfilled to the church, that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." From the truly interesting journal of the Bishop, we learned that four churches had been consecrated, three of which are new; and four persons admitted to holy orders, since the sitting of the last convention. And more especially were we struck by the solemn and impressive manner in which that zealous and indefatigable prelate warned the members of the church committed to his charge of the inconsistency and absurdity of professing themselves the servants of Christ, and yet yielding to the slavery of worldly follies and amusements. Not less impressive and affecting was the charge which he delivered to the convention at its close. And if the benefits of ministerial labour could be estimated by the fidelity with which it is performed, we should believe that the truths of the gospel so ably and zealously set forth by Bishop Ravenscroft and his clergy during the Convention, will produce much spiritual good to those who heard them.

On Sunday Mr. John H. Norment, formerly of this place, was admitted to the holy order of Deacons; and it is understood is shortly to go forth as missionary to a promising part of the vineyard, which is at present destitute of the worship and ordinances of the Episcopal Church. We bid him God speed. And hope to see others soon following his steps to proclaim the joyful tidings of salvation to perishing men.

The next Convention of this Diocese will sit in Salisbury on the Saturday after the third Monday in May, 1829.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress from the state of Tennessee, to a gentleman in this county, dated Washington, May 12, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favour of the 26th April, and am much gratified to learn that you agree with me in opinion, in relation to the great political controversy that now agitates and divides the country. I am much gratified too, to receive from you a confirmation of my opinion in relation to the political feeling in North-Carolina. I have never for a moment doubted what that feeling was, although we have recently seen much in the Intelligencer and other Adams papers, of a pretended re-action in that and many other states. I feel proud that my native state, true to republican principles, sustains for the presidency a republican of the Jeffersonian school, a man who so well deserves her confidence, and one who has been so much calumniated by his political adversaries.

Our intelligent and dispassionate friends here from almost every section of the union, concur in opinion that the election of General Jackson is as morally certain as any future event can be, connected with human affairs. The most intelligent gentlemen of the New-York delegation in congress—such as Van Buren, Verplank, Gen. Wright, &c. assure us, that that great state will give to the General a large majority of her electoral vote. We calculate on 24 votes in that state, and probably more. Pennsylvania and Virginia are still firm, and I have no doubt will so continue. In Kentucky and the other north western states, we have an animated canvass, but are sanguine of success; indeed from the information we have, we confidently calculate on the vote of that section of the union.

During the summer we may expect an excitement, such as has been seldom if ever before witnessed by the country. The administration will not surrender without making a last desperate struggle to retain their ill-gotten power. We must continue to be vigilant; be prepared to meet them, and all is safe. I view the pending contest, as one not between men alone, but as involving many of those principles for which the republican party

have so long contended. It is a contest between the present incumbent—wielding the whole power and patronage of the government—to retain their places, on the one hand, and the will and the rights of the people on the other. I have no hesitation in saying, that the policy of the existing administration is essentially federal in its character. Disguise and disclaim it as they may, no reflecting man, who will examine their prominent measures and general policy can for a moment doubt. I will not fatigue you with an enumeration of their objectionable measures which furnish conclusive evidence of their policy; some of them you have alluded to, and with all you must be familiar.

The central committee of this district have recently issued an address—accompanied by a mass of testimony in answer to Mr. Clay's book, published last winter in vindication of his conduct on the subject of the bargain, a copy of which I send to you, supposing you would be pleased to see it.

Permit me to say a word in relation to Gen. Jackson. I know him well, and can with truth say, that I have never known any man, whose character was so much misrepresented and slandered, by partizan presses, forgeries and anonymous pamphlets, widely circulated, as his has been. He is not as his enemies would represent him a mere military man. He is a man of extensive reading and general information; and a purer patriot does not live. I visited him last fall at the *Hermitage*, found him with his family alone, and apparently calm, composed and unaffected by the excitement and general interest that pervades the country in relation to his election. I am confidently of opinion that in the event of his election, he will administer the government ably and in the true spirit of the constitution. He will disappoint all the predilections of his enemies, as to the violence and turbulence of his passions, and the want of information, by which they attempt to sway the community.

Last Evening's Mail.

A fire broke out in New-York, on the evening of the 26th ult. which destroyed the Bowery Theatre and eighteen or twenty other buildings.

Another fire broke out also in that city on the morning of the 28th, which raged with considerable violence; two hours preceding which still another fire had been extinguished, without, however, having done much damage.

These frequent fires are suspected to have been the work of incendiaries, and the insurance offices have offered a reward of 1000 dollars for the detection and conviction of any one of them.

The perpetrator of the brutal murder of Miss B. George, of Lancaster county, in April last, has been discovered in the person of a runaway negro, who, on being apprehended, made a full confession. He is to be executed on the 23d instant.

The *Wheeling Gazette* of the 24th ult. states that the steam boat *Car of Commerce* had burst her boiler at the Canadian Reach, six hundred miles below Louisville, and fifty-seven persons were either killed or wounded.

Later arrivals from Europe strengthen the belief that war has been declared by Russia against Turkey.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the evening of the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, Mr. Edward J. Hale, editor of the *Carolina Observer*, to Miss Sarah Jane Walker, eldest daughter of Carlton Walker, esq. of Rocky Point, New Hanover county.

PEACE!

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pursuant to adjournment, at Cane Creek meeting house, Orange county, (near the border of Chatham,) on the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is requisite that the members be punctual in their attendance. All so disposed are respectfully invited to attend.

Joshua Lindley, Secretary.
June 3. 33—

Notice is hereby given, that at May term last of Orange County Court, administration upon the estate of John Dixon, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who qualified at the same term as such. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to present them for payment according to law, and those indebted to make payment.

Edmund Strudwick, Adm'r.
June 3. 33—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

At the plantation of Miss M. W. Burke, cultivated for the last two years by the late John Dixon, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday 31st of June, on a credit of six months, all his personal estate, consisting of the following articles, viz. About 18 or 20 barrels of corn, fodder, bacon, 26 hogs, one barrel of mace, a feather bed, fanning utensils, &c. &c. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale all sums not exceeding one dollar. Bond and approved security must be given for larger sums.

Edmund Strudwick, Adm'r.
June 3. 33—3w

PRESIDENTIAL.

A MEETING will be held at Powell Trotter's, on Saturday the 12th of July, on the Presidential Election. It is proposed to meet at an early hour, to discuss the merits and demerits of the two candidates, and afterwards to take the votes of the persons present, by ballot.
Orange county, June 3. 33—

A CARD.

To Fox Hunters, young and old, and to those who sport it with hounds and horses.
THE owner of a small farm in the vicinity of the town, respectfully and earnestly requests those who are in the habit of riding through his fields, to put up the fences they or their companions may pull down. During the last year a field of corn was much injured by such neglect; and a few days since a similar damage would have occurred, had not the matter been discovered before the cattle followed the course of the hounds, horses, and hunters. A decent regard to the interests of one who is not over forward to assert his rights, is the true characteristic of a good neighbour.
June 3. 33—3w

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.
J. Witherspoon.

June 3.

The Raleigh Register, Newbern Centinel and Fayetteville Observer, will please to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1827, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 5d day of July next—at John Newlin's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. F. Fancett's on the 12th—at James Hutcherson's on the 14th—at Andrew McCauley's on the 15th—at George M. Mebane's on the 16th—at Richardson Nickols' on the 17th—at Rankin McKee's on the 18th—at the coast house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. J. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davis's on the 22d—at William T. Whithead's on the 23d—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrows Check's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts Sheriff.

N. B. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.
T. D. W.
June 3. 33—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of John Patton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James A Craig, Ex'r.
Orange county, June 3. 33—3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, an apprentice boy named Anderson Couch, eighteen years of age. It is expected that he is aiming for Lynchburg. Five cents reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no thanks nor expenses paid. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.
Jos. H. Bland.
June 3. 33—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the *Haw River Battalion*, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 25th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 26th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, Major.
June 3. 33—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the *Alliance Battalion*, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M'Daniel, Lieut. Col.
June 3. 33—p

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 2d of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham, Principal.

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing session. Boys who have studied the Latin Grammar, or who are in any higher stage of advancement, will be admitted.
W. J. B.
May 28. 33—tf

The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for sale by

Wm. Huntington.
May 27. 33—3w

7,000 lbs. good BACON, for sale by

Samuel Child.
May 28. 33—4w



THE VESPER BELL.

By John Malcolm, esq.

Hark! 'tis the vesper bell
Far pealing from the shore,—
Oh, welcome are the tones that tell
Of ocean wanderings o'er;
They hail us from the homeless main
To earth's great family again.
Sad, solemn, and sublime,
Above the waters swung,
Rolls on that awful voice of time,
Toll'd from his iron tongue;
And every deep and sullen boom
Seems like an echo from the tomb.
Lo! as a distant knell
O'er friendship's passing bier,
Or accents of a far farewell
From many a vanish'd year,
Awakening with its mournful voice
The memory of departed joys.
It brings the dream of home,
Of sweet sequester'd bowers,
Of shades through which I loved to roam
At still and starry hours;
Of music heard at fall of day,
Over the seas and far away.
Of hall and social hearth,
Of love walks 'neath the tree,
When day, departed from the earth,
Was buried in the sea;
And beating breast and blushing cheek
Reveal'd what maiden may not speak.
Of Sabbath's holy calm,
Orisons duly said
In temples where the choral psalm
Dip'd o'er the silent dead,
And to each alleluiah gave
Response—the echoes of the grave.
Oft have I paused to hail,
Amid my own loved land,
The vesper-chime o'er hill and dale
Float downward to the strand,
And melt above the summer sea,
As now its magic falls on me.
And thus its dying strain
Above the waters cast,
Thrills o'er the dark mysterious chais
That links me to the past—
And from the dim and distant shore,
Speaks to my heart of days of yore.

From the New York Telegraph.
HOPE.

It is somewhere remarked by Tacitus that hope and fear are both enemies of human happiness; the latter because it clouds the heart with useless anxiety, and the former, because it subjects it to continual disappointment. This is certainly in some measure true. He who ardently indulges in desires of future good, cannot be fully contented with his present condition; and the heart that is not contented, cannot experience felicity. Hope may also assist in the great object of human pursuit, by deluding him who listens to its suggestions with glittering prospects of happiness, while the means are neglected by which alone happiness can be secured; it may fill the mind with visionary schemes for the future enjoyment of life, while life is suffered to glide by unenjoyed; and by alluring the mind to revel in scenes of ideal felicity, may render it too imbecile to sustain a struggle with the perplexities and sorrows which it is the lot of every one to encounter in their pilgrimage through the world.

But hope is necessary to existence; and though an excessive indulgence of this propensity of the human heart may produce an unsalutary influence on the conduct, yet, there can be no doubt that, in its general operation, it is contributing very largely to the happiness of man. Like all his passions, and all his impulses, and all the qualities of his nature, it should be under the control of reason, and not, imagination-led, suffered to riot in the luxurious indulgence of extravagant visions. The present is but a point of time, and as the mind is perpetually active, it must either dart forward into the future, or revert to the contemplation of the past. No man's life, however, affords so pleasant a field for memory, that his thoughts do not willingly escape from the barrenness of by gone days, from scenes that afford continual occasions for self-reproach, to dwell on coming events, yet dimly shadowed out, but to which imagination lends whatever colours, and whatever forms are most pleasing to the heart. He who ponders on that part of his life which is elapsed, will have reason to mourn opportunities neglected, time wasted, and powers misemployed; but the future is still his own; it is bright with the sunshine of hope, vocal with her melody, and green with refreshing verdure.

The mind of man is of too soaring

a nature, to be restrained in its flight by those circumstances which lie immediately around it; it breaks away in wild excursions from the present, to gaze on scenes far down the tide of time, and which, shrouded in the midst of distance, give full scope to the creating power of hope. The proneness to anticipation is not folly; it is wisely made a part of the nature of the soul, which is obliged to design, before it can execute; to look on the various conditions of future being, and compare their advantages, before it can determine which shall be the object of its exertions. The mariner whose bark is tossed upon an unknown sea, is continually liable to alter his course, as in his progress he discovers rocks that are to be shunned, or a haven that invites him with a prospect of security; and so, in the voyage of life, new inducements to advance, new causes of fear and new incitements to hope are perpetually arising to view, as the horizon is farther and farther removed by our progression on the ocean of time. The mind of man is so constituted that it is seldom satisfied with its acquisitions; before the present object of its pursuit is attained, some other, more alluring, has started to view, and the phantoms of hope in one shape are scarcely overtaken, before, by a Proteus-transition, they assume new appearances, and seduce us to a continuation of the race.

Yet, though time does not always fulfil the promises of hope, it seldom fails to reward the diligence that hope occasions; as the husbandman who ploughed his field to find hidden gold, though he met not with the object of his search, was amply rewarded by a plentiful harvest. It is the lot of humanity to encounter frequent disappointments; but hope, like that fabled bird of ancient writers that sprung into renovated existence from its own ashes, gathers fresh vigor from every disappointment. Hope is a quality that may aptly be compared to our mountain pine: the tempest that darkens the sunshine of fortune, that prostrates the tree of friendship and withers the flowers of joy, despoils it not of a single tint of verdure; but it stands green and smiling amidst the blackness and desolation of the moral winter.

Were the promises of hope always deceptive, yet she should still be looking on as a friend; for he who relies on her suggestions is but deceived into happiness; and it is better that the heart should still be frequently disappointed, to be warmed again into rekindled ardor, than by altogether distrustful her voice, yield up the future to the exclusive dominion of fear. He that does not hope, must fear; for it is the nature of the mind to look beyond the present hour; and surely, it is better that the heart should be exhilarated with prospects of happiness though they may not be realized, than overshadowed with anxiety, on account of misfortunes that may never take place. To dread evil in such a way as that the mind either devises means to avoid it, or to sustain it with firmness if it be not avoidable, is wise; but to suffer anxious forebodings on account of uncertain contingencies which may not occur, but occurring cannot be eluded, is an evidence of imbecility deserving of contempt.

To those who are struggling beneath a heavy burden of misery—to the poor whose hard-earned crusts are moistened with drops of toil—to him who is stretched on a bed of sickness, or immersed in the narrow confines of a cell, hope is indeed a friend whose assuasive power mitigates the keenness of the present suffering by inspiring visions of future bliss, which however delusive, are sweet nevertheless. Hope has been justly styled by Cowley,

A pleasant, honest flatterer, for none
Flatter unhappy men, he she alone.

To misfortune and sorrow she is a companion and friend, when all other companions and friends are fled; she illumines the darkness of their lot with a light that throws a golden radiation on the future, and still, as darker grows the night, emits a brighter ray.

Where is the troubled heart, consigned to share
Tumultuous toils, or solitary care,
Unblest by visionary thoughts that stray
To court the joys of fortune's latter day?
Lo! nature, life and liberty resume
The dim-eyed tenant of the dungeon gloom,
A long lost friend, or hapless child restored,
Smiles at his blazing hearth and social board;
Warm from his heart the tears of rapture flow,
And virtue triumphs o'er remembrance's woe.

Hope is a friend that never deserts the heart; and though, according to a line of Horace, she is a deluder that points to good which mocks approach; though the fountain from which she bids us drink, fades off untouched, un-

tasted, yet still she stimulates the heart to pursuit, and still shines, when her follower has arrived at the verge of life, with augmented brightness and beauty, beyond the grave.

EDITORIAL DUTIES.

The miseries of editors have become a trite subject of remark; however oft-repeated a tale they may have grown, they are not the less painful and perplexing. Most people think that the great difficulty in conducting a newspaper is to find matter with which to fill it. But the reverse is the fact. The difficulty consists in selection from the great mass of matter which presents itself. A large sheet may be more easily filled than a small one, as its contents are not required to be quite so select. A majority of newspaper readers also imagine, that editors' great care is to make their papers good; but on the contrary, what puzzles them most, and is most difficult to guard against, is the danger of their being too good. For instance, they may be too amusing, and they will not please those who prefer more weighty matters; or on the other hand, they may be of too useful a character, and be dry and dull to those who seek entertainment merely. They may be made too interesting, by crowding them with exciting fictions, and high-wrought details of the events and crimes of real life: this will be satiating and sickening to those whose good taste rejects such excitement. They may contain too much of politics, of news, of science, or of poetry; and those readers who are not interested in such matters will throw aside the papers as destitute of interest. A proper medium must be preserved; and in this manner a newspaper may become useful, instructive, interesting, and entertaining. But a proper medium is difficult to hit; and few editors have the felicity to succeed in every respect. To interest every class of readers, without giving too much place to any particular class, is the object of all; and happy is he who acquires, even by long experience, the secret of success.

Hallowell Gazette.

CONFESSION OF AN OLD MAID.

The New-York Courier makes the following remarks on a recent book with the above title.

"The confessions of an old maid! And what would old maids have to confess? That they were ever anxious for matrimony, or that nobody asked them? Certainly not. There is scarcely an old maid in existence that might not have been married had she thought proper to accept Tom, Dick or Harry for a husband. It is fastidiousness which makes old maids. It is chance which brings congenial hearts together, and chance does not happen to all, despite of Solomon and his wisdom. Many a woman dooms herself to singleness, because chance has not offered her a husband worthy of her love and respect. Therefore do we honour old maids, and therefore shall we ever crouch our lance in their defence. It is not true that they are cross, peevish and disagreeable. As a class, they are just the reverse; they are generally well-informed, sociable, and good-hearted; they seldom take any airs upon themselves, which young ladies are prone to do; they are acute observers of men and manners; and he who gains their goodwill, finds not only firm friends, but judicious advisers. If works of active benevolence are to be done, if the sick are to be visited, and the poor relieved, one old maid is worth a dozen wives. The sympathies and charities with which the latter embellish home, are carried by the former into the dwellings of distress—she is the secretary of foreign affairs in the cabinet of charity. She acts her part, and fulfils her destiny, by diminishing the evils of humanity; and who will refuse to say 'Well done?'

Let old maids, then, be held in proper esteem by the world; and let all old bachelors who cannot give account of themselves be hanged.

We have heard of many instances wherein fright, it is said, has produced very strange effects upon the human system. The following account we give upon the authority of a highly respectable medical gentleman resident in London. At the time of the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, a gentleman well known for his antiquarian researches, whose name we withhold, descended into the royal cemetery at Windsor, after the interment had taken place, and busily engaged himself in copying inscriptions from various coffins. While thus engaged, and absorbed in thought, he heard the door of the cemetery close with an appalling sound, the taper fell from his

hand, and he remained petrified by the knowledge of his awful situation, entombed with the dead. He had not the power to pick up the taper, which was soon extinguished by the noisome damp, and he imagined that the cemetery would not be reopened until another royal interment should take place; and thus he must soon, from the effects of famine, be numbered with the dead. He swooned, and remained insensible for some time. At length recovering himself, he rose upon his knees, laid his hands upon a mouldering coffin, and, to use his own words, "felt strength to pray." A recollection then darted across his mind, that he had heard the workmen say, that about noon they should revisit the cemetery, and take away some plumes, &c. which they left there. This somewhat calmed his spirits. Soon after 12 o'clock he heard the doors turn upon their grating hinges, he called for assistance, and was soon conveyed to the regions of day. His cloths were damp, and a horrible dew hung upon his hair, which, in the course of half an hour, turned from black to gray, and soon after to white. The pain which he felt in the scapula during the period of his incarceration, he described to our informant to be dreadful. This is, perhaps, the best authenticated account upon record of a man's hair turning gray from fright.

Nucleusfield Courier.

ANECDOTE OF MUNGO PARK.

In the case of Mungo Park, we have a striking illustration of the use which Providence often makes of the most trifling means to animate the mind. When travelling in Africa, he was seized by a banditti, plundered, and left almost entirely destitute of clothing. "In this wretched situation he sat for some time looking around him with amazement and horror. In the midst of a vast wilderness; in the depth of the rainy season; naked and alone; surrounded by savage animals, and men still more savage; five hundred miles from the nearest European settlement"—all these circumstances crowded at once on his recollection, and no wonder that his spirits (as he confesses) began to fail him. At this moment (says he) painful as my recollections were, the extraordinary beauty of a small moss, in fructification, irresistibly caught my eye. I mention this (he adds) to show from what trifling circumstances the mind will sometimes derive consolation; for though the whole plant was no larger than one of my fingers, I could not contemplate the delicate formation of the roots, leaves and capsule, without admiration. Can that Being, thought I, who planted, watered, and brought to perfection, in this obscure part of the world, a thing which appears of so small importance, look with unconcern on the situation and sufferings of creatures formed after his own image? Surely not! Reflections like these would not allow me to despair. I started up, and disregarding both hunger and fatigue, travelled forward, assured that relief was at hand; and I was not disappointed."

SWISS CUSTOM.

Richard describes a custom which, amidst the sublime scenery of that country, must be peculiarly impressive. The horn of the Alps is employed in the mountainous districts of Switzerland, not solely to sound the cow call (Kuhreihn, Ranz des Nachen,) but for another purpose, solemn and religious. As soon as the sun has disappeared in the valleys, and its last rays are just glimmering on the sunny summits of the mountains, then the herdsman who dwells on the loftiest, takes his horn and trumpets forth, "Ruft durch diess Sprach orohr"—"Praise God, the Lord." All the herdsman in the neighbourhood; on hearing this, come out of their huts, take their horns, and repeat the words. This often continues a quarter of an hour, whilst on all sides the mountains echo the name of God. A profound and solemn silence follows; every individual offers his secret prayers on bended knees, and with uncovered head. By this time it is quite dark; "Good night," trumpets forth the herd on the loftiest summit; "Good night;" is repeated on all the mountains from horns of the herds and cliffs of the rocks. Then each one lays himself down to rest.

From the New-York Enquirer.
STYLE OF DRESS, &c.

Spring has a mighty influence over buds and belles. Look at the fields of New-Jersey or Long Island. How prettily they begin to dress themselves in their gayest native hues. We hate sentiment, it belongs exclusively to blue stockings, otherwise much more could be said of fields and

roses and blue scenery. But the belles of Broadway—how delightful they look in the present month. Their style of dress is splendid beyond all former example. About an age ago (that is two long years,) the flounces shrunk into the narrowest dimensions. A complete reaction has now taken place. They have swelled to an astonishing longitude. From the level of the bewitching little foot they rise upwards to an immeasurable altitude. But the great improvement, or *disimprovement* of the present year, however, is the head dress. On this section of the female creation, genius, invention, extravagance and eccentricity, have exhausted themselves. We pronounce, without hesitation, that the female dress, anno domini eighteen hundred and twenty-eight and one half, is the *chef d'oeuvre* of splendor, eccentricity, elegance and effect. It is prodigiously fine—even approaching to gaudiness. We talk of walking dresses alone.

The ladies of Broadway appear also to have assumed a perfectly novel style of walking. This is the age of steam boats. Who has not travelled in one of these splendid machines? Who has not felt the peculiarity of their movement through the water? The style of walking in Broadway has a resemblance to the steam boat tread. It is an alternate movement of the right and left shoulder—the line of motion rising perpendicularly from the nadir to the surface of the earth, and thence to the zenith. There is no place on this continent half so fascinating as Broadway is, in a summer's afternoon, when the dust is laid, the sky clear, and the sun shaded with a handful of clouds. Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia—they ought not to be named in the same breath. Even the splendid capital, with elongated avenues, adorned with poplars and a thousand hacks and grinning black drivers, ought not to be compared to Broadway. The beauties of Washington during the court season, are generally a couple of years behind New-York in the style of their dress. It is only in this latitude, where can be found novelty, splendor, taste, fashion and uniformity, united. But the bonnet—we had almost forgot the bonnet. They call them Navarinos, French cottages, gipsies, and every other popular name that can be pressed into the service. And then their peculiar position is singular. They are perked on the very top of the head. They are not on a level with the earth, but form a variation of fifteen degrees. And then their breadth—so great is their dimension that walking arm in arm is impossible and unfashionable.

ANECDOTE.

During the winter campaign of 1777, our soldiers suffered extremely for the want of provisions. A pensive old Dutchman, living in the vicinity of the quarters of the army, was known to possess great quantities of beef, pork, &c.; but the object of the most particular regard among the soldiers, was his well filled smoke house. It was a small building, situated a short distance from his house, and contained, as the soldiers well knew, a goodly number of delicious hams. Arrangements were made for carrying off both smoke house and hams. Eight muscular men, provided with long poles, repaired to the scene of action, and with little noise and less ceremony, transported the house and its contents to their camp. Immediately on discovering his loss, the old Dutchman waited on La Fayette, the commanding officer, with a doleful complaint.

"Sheneral," said he, "your tam sogers hab carry off my smoke hoos."

"Do diable!" exclaimed the marquis, whose English was not remarkable for its purity; "tis no possible."

"Dunde and blixum, dis drue."

"Vell den," replied the marquis, "if dey have got your smoke house, you may be tankful dat dey did not take your meat too."

A man's conversation is the mirror of his thoughts.

TO BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, at Roxborough, the building of a JAIL, of the dimensions of twenty eight, by twenty four feet, the wall to be twenty five feet high, with four separate apartments, the whole wall to be of hewn logs, one foot thick, the criminal's room to be double, and shadded between the walls, or doweled together with iron bars three quarters of an inch square, six inches apart. A further description will be shown by the commissioners, or by Duncan Rose, at Roxborough, with whom the plan will be left.

Nathaniel Norfleet,
Reuben Walton,
Thomas Shepard,
John Barnett,

May 27.

Comptroller.